





## SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year.	\$1.00
Six Months.	.60
Three Months.	.35

## WILL THEY ENACT AN ANTI-TRUST LAW?

The great (?) and wise (?) solons of 1899 made a dismal and disgraceful failure in their attempt to enact a stringent and effective anti-trust law.

The measure they finally enacted is truly a "dead letter" on the statute books and is absolutely worthless in curbing the power of the trusts in the State.

The fact is, that the bill was so emasculated after its introduction as to render it ineffective and worthless. This is where the professional lobbyist got in his work.

Be that as it may, the legislature will soon have another opportunity to remedy the defects, and enact an anti-trust law that will be effective in preventing unlawful combinations in restraint of trade.

In the recent national campaign the trust question was one of the leading issues. Even the Democratic ballot stuffing machine in North Carolina that enjoys a trust on political liberty, was very vigorous in denouncing the trust evil.

Now let us see if their professions of opposition to this cancer on the body politic are sincere when the legislature assembles in January.

Whatever excuse they may give for the false and deceptive legislation of the session of 1899 on the trust question they can have none, now, for hostility to trusts was one of the foremost issues in the Democratic platform.

It will be interesting to observe the extent of the influence of the professional lobbyist at the coming session of the legislature.

No doubt the people of the State who have had so frequently dinned into their ears the evils and oppressions of the trusts, will watch the action of the legislature with uncommon interest.

It is in the power of the legislature to correct, in a great measure the trust evil, and if they were sincere in their anti-trust pledges should have impelled Simmons to resign the chairmanship had he intended that there should be a fair contest for the Senatorship.

Webster's Weekly says that its charge that Simmons "wired in and out" on the money question, that he lobbied to defeat the tax on gross receipts of the railroads, and that he stood by and saw a member of his own law firm completely emasculate the Stevens anti-trust bill, has not been answered.

## IT WAS EXTRAVAGANT.

The Legislature of 1899 indulged in most reckless extravagances in its appropriations of public money.

They appropriated \$320,000 more than any former session, and we do not include in this recklessness expenditure for the penitentiary or the additional appropriation of \$100,000 for increase in the term of the public schools.

We condone the increase for public education, for this is one of the greatest needs in the State today.

During the State campaign the Democratic press and speakers were absolutely silent when the Legislature was attacked for having appropriated \$310,000 more than any Legislature in recent years. They could not defend such a waste of public money, nor did they even attempt to do so.

There was no explanation to offer that would be satisfactory, and they accounted themselves with the cry of "nigger."

But there is no longer any speech of "nigger domination" and the great (?) and wise (?) solons will yet have to render to the people an account of their conduct.

They can not again waste the people's money by enormous appropriations and then hide their conduct by arousing race prejudice.

The negro issue is as dead as Julius Caesar, and the good people of the State, who believe that a party should be held responsible for its acts will no longer "turn the dead ear" when the conduct of the Legislature is brought to public attention.

Economy in public expenditures and honesty in the administration of the affairs of the State will be demanded.

The designing demagogue may seek, upon some vague pretext, to excite race prejudice again, in order to conceal his conduct and infamous methods, but this will not avail. The people will be on guard. Every man and party will have to stand the test of merit.

Congress convened on Monday. This is the short session, but there is a vast amount of legislation that is to be enacted before the 4th of March. Besides the regular appropriation bills, there will be the Nicaragua Canal bill, the army bill and the Ship Subsidy bill. These measures will no doubt provoke considerable discussion. What will be done with the Philippines is still an open question. It is probable that no legislation will be enacted to meet that situation for some time yet. This will be an interesting session of Congress.

## WHY THEY OPPOSE THE PRIMARY.

## OUR SOLDIERS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

## THE VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN.

## The Result in Each District as Announced by State Board of Canvassers.

Many of Them Mental and Physical Weak.

Baltimore Sun.

Well-authenticated reports received in Washington from private sources tell of the alarming increase of mental and physical disorders among the United States military and naval forces in the Philippines. Nearly, if not all of these cases, of course, must come under the official cognizance of the War and Navy Departments, but naturally there is no great eagerness displayed to make the information public.

Several times the Government of officials have considered it necessary to endeavor to refute the statements of the spread of insanity among the troops, and doubtless, to some extent, have been somewhat exaggerated. But that the terrible climate of the Philippines, the despondency produced by homesickness and the continued experience of dealing with a foe fighting only from ambush has shattered both the mental and physical systems of officers and men can not be disproved or concealed. Officers of both the army and the navy, who went from here in the full vigor of health not many months ago, are broken down in body and are almost limbless.

SEIZE HOME QUICKLY.

Nothing has been said about it, but some of them are now being brought home to their sorrowing families. It is very pretty talk about a soldier's duty and a soldier's pride, and it is very pretty to read the eloquent flights of the expansion statesmen and orators who discourse on the subject at long range distances of eight to ten thousand miles. Every now and then also the country is favored with extracts from the letters of some fine-spirited soldiers in the Philippines who are one in a thousand. At the same time the President and the War and Navy Departments are fully aware almost the entire body of our forces in the Philippines would be glad to come home today if they had the sanction of supervisor or authority to do so.

The most serious and important exists to secure a honorable order for officers in the Philippines, and the President himself is frequently appealed to.

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THE CAUCASIAN.  
Raleigh, N. C., December 6, 1900

Entered at the Post Office in Raleigh,  
N. C., as second-class mail matter.

Long distance telephone communica-  
tion between Raleigh and Henderson has been established.

The Gattis-Kluge slander trial at Oxford ended Saturday. The jury awarded R. V. T. J. Gattis \$20,000 damages. An appeal to the Supreme Court was taken.

The State Industrial and Normal College at Greensboro is making an effort to raise \$100,000 as a loan fund, to pay the expenses of needy students.

The 70th annual convention of the North Carolina Baptists is now in session in Raleigh. Delegates are in attendance from all parts of the State.

The city mortuary report shows that twenty persons died in Raleigh in the month of November, and there were 24 births during the same period.

The internal revenue sales for the month of November at Durham amounted to \$225,000. This year sales will reach somewhere close to \$30,000,000.

Senator Pritchard tells a Washington reporter that he will make a hard fight this winter to advance the trade of the products of the North Carolina cotton mills within China and the Philippine Islands.

Sheriff Ellington, of Johnston-  
county, settled with the State Treasurer Saturday, paying about \$30,000 into the State Treasury. Sheriff Cline of Lincoln county, was the first sheriff in the State to settle.

The Smithfield Herald says that Wm. Henry Lester, of Elevon township, planted six acres in tobacco this year. He sold his entire crop on the floor of the Banner Warehouse for \$1,100.18, an average of \$184.35 per acre.

A fire at Warsaw, Duplin county, Monday morning destroyed a store building belonging to John B. Wades a small stock of groceries of Jno. Blackburn and a lot of furniture, the property of Mrs. Mamie Bryan. There was \$875 insurance on the property.

The North Carolina Conference of the M. E. Church, South, met in Newbern yesterday morning. There are about three hundred ministers, lay delegates and members of boards and committees. It is expected that upwards of five hundred people will be in attendance.

The Salisbury Truth-Index says all claims which have been proven against the Union Copper Mining Company are being paid up in full by Captain W. Murdoch Wiley, the purchasing agent, and in a few days, probably, there will be not a penny's indebtedness on the mine. Captain Wiley began paying off the claims Tuesday and fully \$5,000 were paid during the day. The mine was never in better shape and will be operated on a more extensive scale than ever before.

Southern Labor Union.

The publication of a weekly paper bearing the above title will be commenced in Raleigh about the 15th of this month. It will be devoted to the cause of labor.

Raleigh's Cotton Receipts.

News and Observer.

During the last month 4,044 bales of cotton were sold here. In November, 1899, the receipts were 3,475 bales. The price this year is 9% as against 7% last year. The cotton market has been four weeks of November, 1900, were first week, 445 bales; second week, 946 bales; third week, 1,400 bales; and fourth week, 1,265 bales. The total amount of cotton sold here from September 1st to December 1st, 1899, was 9,780 bales for the corresponding period this year, 11,235 bales.

North Carolina's Expenses Exceed Receipts.

The Charlotte Observer's Raleigh correspondent says:

"It is found by the Auditor that during the fiscal year, which ended Friday, North Carolina's expenses exceeded receipts \$178,000."

Had Enough of Its Own Medicine.

News and Observer.

When the legislature meets the two first bills that ought to be ratified are these:

1. To appropriate \$250,000 to the public schools of the State. If it be objected that there is not enough money on hand to justify such an appropriation, the answer is get more money. It can be done if all property and franchises are properly taxed. If necessary, the tax rate should be raised. Everything should be made secondary to the improvement of public schools.

2. To abolish the August election and hold all elections for all State, county and township officers in November. Our experience of two elections in one year is enough to last a life time.

Why Wilmington Doesn't Grow.

Asheville Gazette.

The Wilmington Star complains that the new census does not show as great a population increase in the State and in Hanes county as it thinks it should if the count had been accurate. We do not doubt the count was accurate. It was not made by democratic poll-holders and it therefore may differ in some important respects from the character of the vote in the August election in New Hanover county. The result in Wilmington, in spite of its advantages, is not as it should be. We do not doubt the count was accurate. The State in the growth of its population, a city in which free speech is prohibited, a political party does not exist, in which elections are a farce and every political campaign is trying to inaugurate a reign of terror is not in a fair way to increase the number of its inhabitants.

It is reported at West Point that, in order to supply the demand for officers incidental to the reorganization of the army, the class of 1901 may be graduated in February or earlier. This is a great time in these United States for all who are militarily inclined.

More Chinese Atrocities.

Berlin, Dec. 3.—A special dispatch from China to the Voiks Zeitung reports a fearful mission slaughter in the province of Shand. The first victims, the dispatch says, were a Catholic bishop and his co-adjutors and four European priests.

The governor invited them to his house, pretending to give them better protection, but when they arrived their hands were tied. Then the governor himself pounced on them. Next the governor went to the bishop's residence, with a number of soldiers and seized six Marseilles sisters. He promised them money and distinguished husbands if they would renounce Christianity, which they unanimously rejected.

Thereupon the governor pounced on them and also a number of Chinese priests, thirty Chinese sisters and 200 orphans from three to sixteen years of age. Fifteen seminarians, who had hidden themselves in a cistern, were the dispatch says, tied to stakes and forced to drink the blood of the first victims. They were then slain.

A Chinese priest and two Christians who attempted to escape were caught and put in a small hut where they were burned.

The New North Carolina.

Charity and Children.

Secretary John E. White says that within the past ten years, without knowing it ourselves, the old North Carolina passed into history and a new State has come into being. This is much nearer the truth than one would at first suppose. This silent and swift transformation has gone on with constantly increasing speed, and it is easy enough for one at all acquainted with the State as a whole to see the changes as they come to pass. Our people do not think as they once thought. The fine old civilization of the South—the highest and the best the world ever saw—is only a memory. We are looking forward in commercial development at a marvelous rate. Farming is no longer to be the main means of support for our people. Manufacturing is all the go now. It is going to absorb the attention of the people until we move all the mills of New England to our doors. We are facing already the problems that come from the factory. Our cities are now the centers of interest. The population is hastening from the country to the town. Here is the problem: What shall we do with the child?

The Government Owed the Railroads the Representative.]

Those who scoff at the declaration made by those who favor government ownership of railroads, that under that system a passenger could ride from New York to Chicago for \$2, or across the continent for \$5, should know that in Switzerland where the railroads are owned by the government, one may ride day and night for 15 days for \$6. To those who cannot believe until convinced by a practical demonstration, what more proof do you want? If the government owned the railroads of the United States, working men of New York or other Northern cities could visit the beauties of California every winter, those of torrid Southern cities could take a week off to visit the cool retreats of the Adirondacks, or of the Rockies every summer, and those of both North and South could revel in sensible fruits and vegetables the year around. Are these not reasons enough why working men should work for the system of public ownership? There are other reasons, scores of them, but are not these enough?

General Lee's Opinion.

Lee, late commander of the Havana department, left for Cuba, leaving his wife, who is ill at home, in charge of the command of the Department of the Missouri. Before leaving he said:

"In case the Cubans fail to establish a stable republican government and in case the United States is forced to occupy the country permanently, we should think it wise to spend \$5,000,000 for the United States troops will be needed for the military establishment in Cuba. The island is so situated that troops from the United States could be poured in very easily in case of necessity. Whether the Cubans could hold out long will depend on establishing a government which can protec life and property and give security to capital I can only answer, Who knows? No, I can not express my opinion upon the possibility."

ROBBED THE GRAVE.

A startling incident, which Mr. John Oliver of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eye sunken, tongue dry, and I was unable to eat and sleep, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters' and to my great joy and surprise, the first time I took it, I recovered. I continued to drink it for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50cts, guaranteed, at all drug stores.

Burke Stockmen Organize.

The Burke County Stock Association was recently organized at a meeting held in Morganton. The following officers were elected:

Walter Forney, President. C. B. Kincaid, Vice-President. J. W. Avery, Secretary. C. A. Edmundson, Treasurer.

Robert Winkler, D. C. Deck, J. D. Alexander, W. C. Gibbs and Vance Powell were elected a committee to look after the general interests of the Association and report any violation of the quarantine laws, &c., at the meetings of the Association.

Something About China.

China was seven hundred years old when the Israelites crossed the Red Sea.

Her public works are unequalled in any land, and by any people for the amount of human labor bestowed upon them.

China's great wall was built two hundred and twenty years before Christ was born. Six horsemen can ride abreast upon it. It contains materials enough to build a wall 6 feet high around the globe.

Were the entire population of China in a single procession it would be more than one hundred thousand miles long, and moving continually would be more than thirteen years passing a given point.

Wants a Kicking Machine.

Mt. Olive Advertiser.

These are hard times. We let our iron rot and buy fencing. We throw our ashes and grease away and buy soap. We raise yellow dogs and buy hogs. We let our manure go to waste and buy commercial fertilizer on tick. We send our boys out with a \$40 gun and a \$10 dog to hunt five cent birds. We oppose every plan to uphold our town and then wonder why we fail to prosper. Some one kick us.

Nathan Wells, who died in Washington a few days ago aged 107 years, said he managed to keep well and prolong his years with this formula: "Say your prayers, keep cheerful eat heartily and take a bath daily."

There is a project afoot for the admission of Oklahoma to the Union as a State, and under the name of Jefferson.

Oscar Wilde, the famous art lecturer, died of meningitis in Paris last week.

The Abbott, a 2:03 trotting horse, was sold in New York city Saturday for \$26,000.

The Cotton Crop.

Berlin, Dec. 3.—A special dispatch from China to the Voiks Zeitung reports a fearful mission slaughter in the province of Shand. The first victims, the dispatch says, were a Catholic bishop and his co-adjutors and four European priests.

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A Texas and Arkansas are the only States in which there was an increase of cotton production this year.

There is an increase in Texas, 20,000 bales and in Arkansas 40,000 bales.

The Commercial places the cotton crop at 2,000 bales less than last year.

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## FARM AND FIRESIDE.

Unanswered.

(Rob. Douglass in Illustrated South) The farmer sat down by his lamp to peruse his paper containing his neighborhood news, a heavy-sounding one greeted his eye in a gray display type, full, half an inch high. "A terrible catastrophe!" Thus it is curred: He stumbled sometimes at a difficult word. A fatal result! A full list of the losses! The tragic fate of Bartholomew Bie! Had dwelling reduced to a mass of debris. And then to his wife, who beside him was sitting. Snuffing the heel of a sock she was knitting. Heard the account of the fearful event. That the message as follows: customarily went— Tom Peter's dog in the evening brought home a small bone that was probably Barth's zig-zag. On the back of the postoffice, four stars high. Fell a strip of integument torn from his thigh. In Sullivan's wood-yard, one hundred and forty. Red distant, the children picked up his stars. In front of the market still further away. Some fragments of organized tissues they say. Were discovered, supp'd by the doctor who 've seen 'em. To be minute remnants of his dudemom! When this and much more the old farmer had read. The man looked up and inquiringly, and, As the sound of her needles a moment was filled: "What I was to hear about, was he killed?" With strict inquisition and countenance so stern, the farmer in silence reread the whole column; And then at the close of his careful survey, Regretfully answered: "The paper don't say."

### Poultry in The South.

Mr. W. H. Hardin, the proprietor of the Sulphur Spring Poultry Farm at Waynesville, is very much interested in the culture of poultry and flocks many advantages in hatching of the South. In a recent letter to the Southern Field he says: "One of the first and most important items to be considered is the cheapness of land. In the States of Virginia, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and in fact throughout the entire South, there are vast areas of mountain and rolling land lying idle that can be purchased at prices ranging from \$2 to \$10 an acre, a majority of which are well watered and possess grit in abundance, as well as being accessible to railway facilities. Our winters, with but few exceptions are delightfully mild and pleasant, there being as a rule not more than a week or ten days during the entire season that fowls can't be given free range, which condition aids in the development of the flocks, the flocks greatly in due course of the expense of the feed. We do not have to erect costly buildings to the end that our fowls may be kept comfortable and congenitally propitious. Single-hol box houses properly striped are amply sufficient. Building material is very cheap. Second grade lumber and what is known as mill cut, which can be used in the construction of poultry buildings, can be had at prices varying from \$6 to \$8 per thousand feet."

"Much of the land before mentioned is particularly adapted to the growing of apples and peaches, berries and other varieties of small fruits, and is a well established fact that no two pursuits are more in harmony with the growing and poultry culture, for the runs which well set to grass and fruit trees, provide the animal food in part, as the fowls destroy large quantities of insects when otherwise damage the fruit."

"East Tennessee is doing a good business in this line, there being so far as I am able to judge, from fifteen to twenty carloads of poultry and eggs shipped out of the State each week of the year with the exception of perhaps one or two of the summer months."

### Raising Lambs for Market.

In regard to sheep, a recent bulletin of the U. S. Department of Agriculture says: "Mutton products of the South can be made one of the most profitable in the region culture of that section. The present opportunity of the South is in feeding lambs and mutton for which great natural resources are available in mild climate that require a little extra labor, which permits the growth of coarse, tall, white, white cotton seed is a valuable and abundant element of feeding rations. Its population furnishes an extensive market for mutton, as well as beef, is now scarce. Eastern and foreign markets would furnish a profit be out for any surplus that might be produced. In the meat marketing branch of sheep husbandry there should be a large increase, climatic and feeding resources being unequalled by those of any other States."

Honey or Poison, From the Same Flower December "Success."

The bee and the spider visit the same flower. One brings away honey, the other poison. Two boys are given similar opportunities; one will educate himself and make a fortune; the other will turn his advantages into stepping stones to ruin and disgrace. One boy will become rich by means of the trifles which others throw away. The scraps of leather, cotton waste, scrap iron filings, hoofs and horns of cattle which to one represent only so much rubbish are made by another the nucleus of a fortune. Miners have amassed wealth from the tailings of old abandoned mines which those who preceded them had discarded as waste. Some boys will end up an education from odds and ends of time which others recklessly throw away, and will grow rich by practicing small economies which others ignore.

# Royal BAKING POWDER

## Absolutely Pure

Makes light, flaky, delicious hot biscuits, rolls, muffins and crusts. Makes hot bread wholesome. These are qualities peculiar to it alone.

I have found the Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.—C. Gorju, late Chef, Delmonico's

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK

### APPLES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

An Old-Time Singer.

Atlanta Constitution. We liked the old-time meeting's—on Jordan's banks to stand. I pealed the wistful eye for the off-promise had. The off-song of salvation—salvation full an' free—

That dear, I 'm "Amazin' grace that saved a wreath like me!"

I 'm off them off, sweet hymns that use to float so high.

Pealed like they shone the winders in the everlastin' sky!

For when we 're off the treacher say, "Some brother raise the tune."

We all know we 're "Amazin' grace" wuz comin' mighty soon!

Somehow, this new style singin' is rather off my line.

Although I 'm sometimes lines it out an' ax's folks to jive:

I loss my voice completely, an' with a kind o' sigh,

Seekin' Jordan's "to my banks" of old, while I 'm possessin' her!

There's m're'n folks imagines—I tell you—in a as go: It's all the same off, gospel, but they 'peal to sing it wrong!

Leastways the off folks think so: but with it's the use o' sight,

So long as it's the gospel we'll git there by an' by!

• • •

The Twelfth Annual of The Outlook contains several features of strong and peculiar interest. Most notable among these is the group of short articles called "The Century's Great Books." In these replies are given to the question which naturally arises in the last month of the Nineteenth Century, namely, "What books of the century just closed have most influenced the life and character of the century?" Among those who contribute are James Bryce, Edward Everett Hale, Henry van Dyke, President Hadley, of Yale, George A. Gorton, G. Stanley Hall, and Thomas Wentworth Higginson. Fine portraits of eight or ten of the authors, who are indicated by the opinions of these writers as the most important of the century, included. (\$3 a year. The Outlook Company, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York.)

\$60 per month expenses can be made by a cap or woman Permanent position Experience unnecessary. Write at once for particulars Clark & Co., 234 S. 4th St., Phila., Pa. Oct. 4-30.

### In Our New Possessions.

Washington, D. C.—Rear Admiral Remey, in a cablegram to the Navy Department, says:

"Governor of Guam reports danger of starvation. Aks—65,000 pounds flour, 30,000 biscuits, 1,000 sugar, 20,000 salt pork, 20,000 rice, all for destitute natives."

The Methodist Orphanage was opened to visitors Thanksgiving day.

### Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes. The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste impurities in the blood. If they are sick or out of order, they fall to do their work. Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or uneasy heart beats, and makes one as though he is over-working in pumping thick, money-poisoned blood through veins and arteries. It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy is now realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and sold on the markets by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes.

You may have a sample bottle by mail, free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Company, N. Y.

### PEOPLES PARTY PLATFORM

Adopted Unanimously in Raleigh April 18, 1896.

The People's Party Convention assembled in Raleigh, April 18, reaffirms the principles set forth in the People's Party National platform adopted at St. Louis in 1892, and instructs the delegates to the National Convention at Sioux City, May 9th to vote for the nomination of William J. Bryan for President.

We commend the present State Administration for its high personal and official integrity, and challenge a comparison of its record with any and all of its predecessors.

We condemn the Democratic Legislature of 1899 for its extravagance, extravagance, extravagance, and extravagance, and to the amount of \$1,584,705.75, in 1899, as opposed to \$1,385,971.11, expended by the preceding Legislature, an excess of \$319,735, not including the sum of \$100,000 for public education nor the \$85,360 for purchase of State farms.

We condemn the State Legislature for its carelessness, blundering and carelessness, legislation, including more gross blunders and unconstitutional laws than ever before enacted by any General Assembly in North Carolina.

We further denounce the machine party for its perfidy, its treachery, its

unscrupulous contradiction, that is less partisan, unfair, infamous and unscrupulous election law that has ever disgraced the statute books of any nation in the Union.

We pledge ourselves to increase the efficiency of the public school system in North Carolina, and, point to the fact that the People's Party has done more for public education in North Carolina than the Democratic party ever did in twice the length of time.

The People's Party of North Carolina is the first to stand up for the public school system.

We pledge ourselves to the care of the unfortunate class in North Carolina and to an increase in the necessary facilities for the same, as an amendment to the state constitution, to be voted on in the fall, particularly, so that the Legislature in which Congress have had a controlling voice ever turned a deaf ear to the demands of the unfortunate, been followed by an urgent appeal for additional funds for the public schools.

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